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Amends Title [NO] Fifth Edition	Date	,2023

Senator Lazzara

1 moves to amend the bill on page 9, line 7, by rewriting the line to read:

"procedure set forth in G.S. 143-136(c), shall perform a comprehensive review and revise or amend the North Carolina State Building";

and on page 9, line 15, by rewriting the line to read:

"effective January 1, 2019,2031, and every six years thereafter. After its appointment pursuant to G.S. 143-136.1, the Residential Code Council shall review the North Carolina Energy Conservation Code, the North Carolina Fuel Gas Code, and the North Carolina Mechanical Code and may amend the relevant chapters of the North Carolina Residential Code, affected by that review, by January 1, 2026. Following the adoption of amendments to the North Carolina Residential Code shall also be subject to the first six-year revision under this subsection. In adopting any amendment, the";

and on page 18, line 25, by rewriting the line to read:

"SECTION 1.(m) G.S. 160D-1110, as amended by Section 2(g) of this act, reads as rewritten:";

and on page 19, line 41, through page 20, line 4, by rewriting those lines to read:

"(g) No building permit shall be issued pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of this section where the cost of the work is forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) or more, other than for improvements to an existing single-family residential dwelling unit as defined in G.S. 87-15.5(7) that the owner occupies as a residence, or for the addition of an accessory building or accessory structure as defined in the North Carolina Uniform Residential Building Code, the use of which is incidental to that residential dwelling unit, unless the name, physical and mailing address, telephone number, facsimile number, and electronic mail address of the lien agent designated by the owner pursuant to G.S. 44A-11.1(a) is conspicuously set forth in the permit or in an attachment thereto. The building permit may contain the lien agent's electronic mail address. The lien agent information for each permit issued pursuant to this subsection shall be maintained by the inspection department in the same manner and in the same location in which it maintains its record of building permits issued. Where the improvements to a real property leasehold are limited to the purchase, transportation, and setup of a manufactured home, as defined in



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G.S. 143-143.9(6), the purchase price of the manufactured home shall be excluded in determining whether the cost of the work is forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) or more.";

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and on page 21, line 13, by rewriting the line to read:

"MODIFY PERMIT EXEMPTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS WITH RELATED GENERAL CONTRACTOR LICENSURE AND CONFORMING CHANGES";

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on page 22, line 5, by rewriting the line to read:

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42 43 (a1) Any person, firm, or corporation, upon making application to the building inspector or other authority of any incorporated city, town, or county in North Carolina charged with the duty of issuing building permits pursuant to G.S. 160D-1110 for any improvements for which the combined cost is to be thirty forty thousand dollars (\$30,000)(\$40,000) or more, other than for improvements to an existing single-family residential dwelling unit as defined in G.S. 87-15.5(7) that the owner occupies as a residence, or for the addition of an accessory building or accessory structure as defined in the North Carolina Uniform Residential Building Code, the use of which is incidental to that residential dwelling unit, shall be required to provide to the building inspector or other authority the name, physical and mailing address, telephone number, facsimile number, and email address of the lien agent designated by the owner pursuant to G.S. 44A-11.1(a).

21 22";

and on page 23, lines 20-22, by rewriting those lines to read:

"**SECTION 2.(g)** G.S. 160D-1110(g) reads as rewritten:

No building permit shall be issued pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of this section where the cost of the work is thirty-forty thousand dollars (\$30,000)(\$40,000) or more, other than for improvements to an existing single-family residential dwelling unit as defined in G.S. 87-15.5(7) that the owner occupies as a residence, or for the addition of an accessory building or accessory structure as defined in the North Carolina Uniform Residential Building Code, the use of which is incidental to that residential dwelling unit, unless the name, physical and mailing address, telephone number, facsimile number, and electronic mail address of the lien agent designated by the owner pursuant to G.S. 44A-11.1(a) is conspicuously set forth in the permit or in an attachment thereto. The building permit may contain the lien agent's electronic mail address. The lien agent information for each permit issued pursuant to this subsection shall be maintained by the inspection department in the same manner and in the same location in which it maintains its record of building permits issued. Where the improvements to a real property leasehold are limited to the purchase, transportation, and setup of a manufactured home, as defined in G.S. 143-143.9(6), the purchase price of the manufactured home shall be excluded in determining whether the cost of the work is thirty forty thousand dollars (\$30,000)(\$40,000) or more."

SECTION 2.(h) G.S. 44A-11.1(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) With regard to any improvements to real property to which this Article is applicable for which the costs of the undertaking are thirty-forty thousand dollars (\$30,000)(\$40,000) or

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more, either at the time that the original building permit is issued or, in cases in which no building permit is required, at the time the contract for the improvements is entered into with the owner, the owner shall designate a lien agent no later than the time the owner first contracts with any person to improve the real property. Provided, however, that the owner is not required to designate a lien agent for improvements to an existing single-family residential dwelling unit as defined in G.S. 87-15.5(7) that is occupied by the owner as a residence, or for the addition of an accessory building or accessory structure as defined in the North Carolina Uniform Residential Building Code, the use of which is incidental to that residence. The owner shall deliver written notice of designation to its designated lien agent by any method authorized in G.S. 44A-11.2(f), and shall include in its notice the street address, tax map lot and block number, reference to recorded instrument, or any other description that reasonably identifies the real property for the improvements to which the lien agent has been designated, and the owner's contact information. Designation of a lien agent pursuant to this section does not make the lien agent an agent of the owner for purposes of receiving a Claim of Lien on Real Property, a Notice of Claim of Lien upon Funds, a Notice of Subcontract, or for any purpose other than the receipt of notices to the lien agent required under G.S. 44A-11.2."

SECTION 2.(i) G.S. 89D-12(c) reads as rewritten:

"(c) A landscape contractor licensed under this Chapter is not required to be licensed as a general contractor under Article 1 of Chapter 87 of the General Statutes if the licensed landscape contractor is performing landscape construction or contracting work valued at an amount greater than thirty-forty thousand dollars (\$30,000).(\$40,000)."

SECTION 2.(j) This section becomes effective October 1, 2023, and subsections (b) through (g) of this section apply to permit applications for construction, installation, repair, replacement, remodeling, renovation, or alteration projects submitted on or after that date.";

and on page 23, lines 24-48, by rewriting those lines to read:

"AUTHORIZE ALTERNATIVE PAVEMENT DESIGN STANDARDS WITHIN DEVELOPMENTS

SECTION 3.(a) G.S. 160D-804 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

"(j) Private Driveway Pavement Design Standards. — The regulation shall not require pavement design standards for new private driveway construction that are more stringent than the minimum pavement design standards adopted by the North Carolina Department of Transportation. Notwithstanding any regulation adopted by the local government, the local government must accept engineered pavement design standards that do not meet minimum standards required by the Department of Transportation if the proposed design standard is signed and sealed by a duly licensed professional engineer, under Chapter 89C of the General Statutes, and meets vehicular traffic and fire apparatus access requirements. This subsection applies to construction of new privately owned driveways, parking lots, and driving areas associated with parking lots within a new development or subdivision that the developer designates as private and that are intended to remain privately owned after construction. If driveways, parking lots, and driving areas associated with parking lots are constructed to pavement design standards that do not meet minimum standards required by a regulation adopted by the local government, as authorized by this subsection, the developer must include disclosures to prospective buyers as

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outlined in G.S. 136-102.6(f) prior to entering into any agreement or any conveyance with any prospective buyer. A local government is discharged and released from any liabilities, duties, and responsibilities imposed by this Article, or in common law, from any claim arising out of, or attributed to, the plan review or acceptance of signed and sealed pavement design standards submitted pursuant to this subsection. Nothing in this section limits the authority of local governments or the Department of Transportation to regulate private roads, driveways, or street connections to a public system, or to regulate transportation and utilities, pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, or as otherwise authorized by law."";

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and on page 17, lines 13-34, by rewriting those lines to read:

Except as provided in G.S. 160D-1117 and G.S. 160D-1207, a local government may not adopt or enforce a local ordinance or resolution or any other policy that requires regular, routine inspections of buildings or structures constructed in compliance with the North Carolina Residential Code for One- and Two-Family Dwellings in addition to the specific inspections required by the North Carolina State Building Code without first obtaining approval from the North Carolina Building Residential Code Council. A local government may not adopt or enforce a local ordinance or resolution or any other policy that requires routine exterior sheathing inspections for structures or dwellings covered by the North Carolina Building Code or North Carolina Residential Code located in a region where the ultimate wind speed is less than 140 miles per hour. The North Carolina Building Residential Code Council shall review all applications for additional inspections requested by a local government and shall, in a reasonable manner, approve or disapprove the additional inspections. This subsection does not limit the authority of the local government to require inspections upon unforeseen or unique circumstances that require immediate action. In performing the specific inspections required by the North Carolina Residential Building Code, the inspector shall conduct all inspections requested by the permit holder for each scheduled inspection. For each requested inspection, the inspector shall inform the permit holder of instances in which the work inspected is incomplete or otherwise fails to meet the requirements of the North Carolina Residential Code for One- and Two-Family Dwellings or the North Carolina State Building Code. When a subsequent inspection is conducted to verify completion or correction of instances of Code noncompliance, any additional violations of the Code noted by the inspector on items already approved by the inspections department shall not delay the issuance of a temporary certificate of occupancy, and the inspections department shall not charge a fee for reinspection of those items.";

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ADOPTED _____

	e 24, lines 6 and 16, by deleting the number "150" and su	ubstituting the number with
" <u>140</u> ".		
SIGNED _		
	Amendment Sponsor	
SIGNED _		
	Committee Chair if Senate Committee Amendment	

FAILED _____